

The Times and Democrat.

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Jas. L. Sims, Editor and Proprietor.

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Liberal contracts made with merchants and

others who wish to run advertisements for

three months or longer. For rates on con-

tract advertising apply at the office, and they

will be cheerfully furnished.

Remittances should be made by checks,

money orders, registered letters or express

orders, payable to

THE TIMES AND DEMOCRAT,

Orangeburg, S. C.

Should Japan whip Russia, in less

than three years from the time she

did it, she would try her hand on

England or the United States.

Don't let anybody run away with

the idea that the Japs are going to

run Russia off the face of the earth.

Before the little yellow fellows get

through with the job they have under-

taken they will feel like quitting.

An unknown masked negro entered

the home of Mrs. A. J. McMillan at

Ivanhoe, Va., on Thursday and knock-

ed her down and robbed her of \$100.

Ladies left alone should see that the

house is secure against the intrusion

of such scoundrels.

James Bowman, aged 16, shot and

killed his father at Roanoke, Va., on

Sunday. The father was beating his

wife, when the son interfered, with

the above result. This is a sad case,

but who can blame the boy for pro-

tecting his mother from his brutal

father.

Some enthusiastic Japanese sym-

pathizers in London predicts that the

war will be over by July 1 and that

Japan will win. This prediction will

never come true. In the first place

Japan will not win and in the second

place Russia will just begin to get

mad good by the first of July.

J. R. Hall a young white man

from Campobello in Spartanburg Coun-

ty, forged two names to a note and

got \$75 on it from a Spartanburg bank

and then fled. He was caught in

Mansfield, La., on Friday and will be

brought back for trial. This is a sad

case, and should be a lesson to other

young men.

A New "Iowa idea" has broken out.

A bill before the legislature makes it

necessary for a prospective bride and

groom to furnish certificates of repu-

table physicians that they have been

thoroughly instructed in the course

prescribed by law concerning the

causes of disease and the birth and

rearing of children.

It is said that Senator Platt of

Connecticut is quite disgruntled be-

cause there was "great cheering" in

Havana when the American flag was

superseded by the Cuban. He thinks

our army should have been kept there

till the rulers had given some ade-

quate assurance that they would not

repudiate his amendment.

An exchange thinks "it is a some-

what remarkable thing that Great

Britain and the United States, which

are Christian nations, should give

Why Whip Children?

We fully agree with the New York American that those teachers in the New York schools who have petitioned for corporal punishment in the public schools of that city are reactionaries, deserving of no encouragement whatever. We have long since been of the decided opinion that there should be no whipping of children in the public or private schools. "Indeed," as the American puts it, the teacher who cannot control his or her pupils without the use of the rod confesses unfitness for his or her profession. There are plenty of punishments that can be inflicted upon children without treating them as if they were vicious beasts, to be governed only through fear of physical pain. In the case of incorrigibles, they can be expelled. The cane, the whip, degrades alike the teacher who employs it and the child on whom it is laid. The instilling of self-respect is the most important part of education, and the boy who is whipped suffers a lasting wound to his self-respect. Every blow strikes his forming character and brutalizes him. Teachers are human, and the possession of power to inflict pain not uncommonly breeds the desire to inflict it. For the sake of the teacher as well as the scholar, therefore, the opportunity to be cruel should not be furnished in our schools. No doubt there are many unruly boys hard to manage, but it is the teacher's business to solve the problem of management, and to solve it in a civilized way. We will venture the assertion that the teachers in our local graded school whose classes are doing the best work, and whose pupils are making the best progress, are the teachers who do the least whipping. Upon investigation it will be found that these teachers are loved, not feared, by their pupils, and that is the reason why their pupils do better work. What is said about teachers applies with equal force to parents. Children at home can be ruled with love instead of fear if parents will only remember that children are nothing more nor less than little men and women, who can be deeply touched with kindness the same as grown up men and women can be. We believe that many a good boy has been ruined by being whipped, when he needed a lesson in kindness. He may have been what we commonly call a bad boy, but whipping was not what he needed. We say this, because we have seen so many boys of this kind that whipping after whipping did no good. We always think in such cases what a pity the parents did not try kindness instead of punishment.

The Yellow Peril.

As we see it, a Japanese victory over Russia would be one of the worst things that could happen for the civilized world. We agree with the view taken by an eminent German statesman, who thinks that it would be better for Russia to predominate in China rather than Japan. He goes on to say that "the common talk in ministerial quarters is that this is not a simple contest for territory in Korea or Manchuria, but rather a combat of civilizations and of race ideals, and if one must choose between the white and the yellow, Germany stands by the white." We know that Russia has not acted wisely, and that Japan has sufficient reasons for making war. We recognize also that other powers have cause for complaint in that Russia did not keep her promise to evacuate Manchuria, and among these powers are Germany, which now holds opinions identical with those of the United States concerning the "open door." But, beyond these considerations there are, according to this very high German official, greater considerations of statesmanship which prompt Germany to withhold its sympathy from Japan, and to hope Russia will not be vanquished. Japanese victory is believed by this official to mean that Japanese influence would be supreme in China, and that the cry would go up "Asia for the Asiatics." He believed also that territorially and economically Great Britain, Germany and the United States would, in the event of Japan's winning, be expelled from the East. In Germany there is foreseen a state of affairs when Japan shall have trained several million Chinese soldiers and sailors and inspired them as Germans "ever victorious army" was inspired by successful and thoughtful leadership. The "yellow peril" is a conviction in Germany and it will be in other parts of the world too, should Japan prevail over Russia.

Muley's Mistake.

Muley Hassan, sultan and sublime autocrat of Morocco, by making the mistake of his life, is on the high road to the acquisition of modern wisdom and the ways of a la American. Muley is up against the American habit of circular letters. The case of Muley Hassan is calculated to evoke a feeling of sympathy from more civilized persons who have suffered from the energy of the soliciting profession. Asked by an envoy of the World's Fair to appropriate a round sum for a Moorish exhibit he haughtily turned down the request. More letters followed urging the expenditure and

It Is Not Suicide.

Referring to Mr. Bryan's Lincoln speech, the Pittsburg Post says: "It is the autocratic fiat of a dictator who declares my ways are the only ways and my thoughts the only thought. The Democratic party of these states will reject the idea of suicide to which they are asked." The Commander says instead of being the "autocratic fiat of a dictator" it is the earnest appeal of a Democrat who believes that the principles of Jefferson and of Jackson should control the

The absolute Moor repeated his refusal.

Still the letters continued to come until the harassed potentate summoned the energetic agent, gave him \$50,000, told him to give it to the Fair or put it in his pocket—only to stop the letters. He did not know where St. Louis is and did not wish to. All he asked was that he be left undisturbed by further importunity. Many men have felt a similar desire to escape the perseverance of energetic agents. But few have \$50,000 to give for peace. As the sublime Muley can levy that expenditure on his subjects he may afford the price. If he but knew it he has taken a sort of revenge in the trouble he will put the World's Fair managers to as to how they shall account for the 50,000. Will they get up a pseudo Moorish exhibit or will they cannily transfer the contribution to their condition? On the other hand, the untutored Moor little knows the future sorrow he has laid up for himself. He gives up \$50,000 to escape the importunities of letters and he permits the knowledge to be advertised to the world. The unfortunate ruler will learn too late that he has taken just the course to ensure that swamping of what postal facilities Morocco may have under a flood of begging letters. From this invasion he can only escape by ordering his entire postoffice department thrown into prison.

The Mileage Sreal.

The mileage question provides an interesting subject for discussion among the members of congress. There was no recess between the special and the regular session of congress, and yet many members insisted that they were entitled to draw mileage, not only for the special session, but also for the regular session. The New York World says that the Republican majority of the house were willing to vote this mileage money for traveling to their homes and back although the traveling had not been done. The World points out that "the legal larceny would have varied from a comparatively small sum for the New Yorker to \$1,200 to each for some Pacific slope members." The situation with respect to this proposed steal is described by the World in this way: "A provision to pay this mileage was actually drafted into a pending bill. It was even carried by a yea and nay vote. But when tellers were demanded, when every member knew that he must go on record, not one man stood out for the steal. Its open advocates in private speech, the men who had raised their voices for it in oral vote, were afraid to stand out in the open. And now these virtuous statesmen are hoping that the senate will restore the mileage item in the urgent deficiency bill and 'compel the house to accept it.' Not if publicity can prevail! The same fear of public opinion which impelled the mileage grabbers to unhand their spoil will again be potent to restrain them. Thieves do not plunder where a bright light burns."

Good Roads Needed.

In an address which he recently delivered, O. P. Austin, statistician of the department of commerce, advanced the proposition that the real secret of the method to keep the bright youth of the country on the farm is to furnish good roads. The extension of the rural free delivery and of telephone lines are all steps in the direction of ameliorating country life and making it more attractive to young people; but after all, the extension of a good road system will do more than all other things combined. According to this view, which seems sound, bad roads do more than anything else to promote isolation, discouragement and disgust among country people. Good roads promote attendance at school and at church. They make social gatherings, literary societies, dramatic entertainments and club and lodge meetings possible during the winter months. In the absence of good roads, the farm family has to hibernate during there or four months in the year, so far as social life is concerned. With good roads, the same months could readily be made the most pleasant and intellectually the most profitable of the year. The arguments in favor of good roads are many. The commercial aspect has naturally been the one to which the largest attention has been paid, because after all the bread and butter question absorbs the largest share of the time of the average human being. There are many others. Not the least important of them is that to which Mr. Austin directs attention, the added attractions which country life will have when communication is so easy as it will be when the roads are intersecting every rural district.

Notice to Veterans.

VETERANS WHO HAVE NOT received the Cross of Honor and wish to do so can get application blanks at the Auditor's office.

Notice.

THE WHITE TEACHERS OF the public schools will please take notice that the next meeting of the Teachers' Association will take place in the Court House on Saturday the 27th inst.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the contest of the will of Morgan L. Gleaton, deceased, having been finally decided in favor of the validity of the said will, the estate of said Morgan L. Gleaton, deceased, will be settled according to the terms of the said will. All persons having claims against the said estate will present the same, and all those indebted to the said estate will make payment to the undersigned.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that under an order of the Probate Court, I will sell the personal property belonging to the estate of James Croska, late of Orangeburg county, deceased, on Tuesday, the first day of March, 1904, at 12 o'clock, noon, at his late residence near the Bull Swamp road, in Orange Township, Orangeburg county, S. C.

Notice.

THE PROPERTY to be sold consists of 1 horse, 1 shaft wagon, 1 single-seated buggy, 1 set single harness, farming implements, hay, fodder, corn, cotton seed, household furniture, etc.

Notice.

FEWER GALLONS: takes less of Devoe Lead and Zinc than mixed paints. Wears longer, twice as long as lead and oil.

Democratic party. It is the earnest appeal of one who loves his party that that party be true to its principles by remaining true to the people. It is the protest of a Democrat, who believes that the hopes of the people depend upon the Democratic party's fidelity to its principles, against the republicanism of the party, and the delivery of the party's affairs into the merciless keeping of the representatives of special interests. To advise the Democratic party to remain true to the people is not counseling suicide. It is suggesting the only plan whereby the party can obtain new life and new power and ultimately win a victory that will be worth having, because it will be a victory that will bring substantial results to the people.

The Great Generals.

Some interesting statistics as to the various generals who served in the civil war were recently presented in a talk before the Oneida Historical society at Utica, N. Y., by State Historian Hugh Hastings. According to the New York Times, Mr. Hastings recalled that at the outbreak of the war for the Union Ulysses Grant was a tanner; McClellan a railroad president; Sherman a banker in New Orleans; Rosecrans, Hooker, Slocum, Halleck and Burnside were also out of the service; Thomas was a major in the Second cavalry; Meade a captain of engineers; Sheridan had just been promoted first lieutenant in Grant's old regiment, the Fourth infantry; Hancock was a captain in the quartermaster's department; Schofield was a first lieutenant of artillery; Granger was a first lieutenant. Most of the officers who afterward became distinguished in the confederate service, had continued in the army from the time they were graduated from West Point to the breaking out of the war. Lee was colonel of the First cavalry; Albert Sidney Johnson colonel of the Second cavalry; J. E. B. Stuart a captain of cavalry; Hood first lieutenant of cavalry; Joe Johnson quartermaster general of the United States army; Beauregard captain of engineers; Longstreet a major in the pay corps; Stephen D. Lee first lieutenant of artillery; Bragg had resigned in 1856, and Stonewall Jackson was an instructor in the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va.

Insurance that insures.

For the information of our policy holders and all others who wish to get fire insurance in an old and reliable company, I publish the following letter from William J. Jones, President of the Milwaukee Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company, dated at Milwaukee, Feb. 10th, 1904:

"We are pleased to advise that our loss in the Baltimore conflagration will not exceed \$200,000.

"Considering the Company's great financial strength, with total available assets of \$2,926,281.42, with a net surplus over all liabilities of \$1,387,209.12, it will not cause a ripple or disturb the Company's methods of underwriting in the slightest degree. Such disasters are anticipated and in no way affect the stability of our strong company.

"This is also another lesson that it pays to get insurance that insures. Our adjusters are now in Baltimore paying in cash all loss claims."

Moral: Get fire insurance in the Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company, and "lie down to pleasant dreams."

STILES R. MELLICAMP, Agent at Orangeburg, S. C.

Attention.

GIVE ME YOUR CONTRACTS for Hay, Corn and Oats. Also Meat, Flour, Grain, etc.

FRED. F. POOSER.

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Administrator's Sale.

ON FRIDAY, THE FOURTH day of March A. D. 1904, pursuant to an order of the Probate Court in and for the County of Orangeburg, in said State, the undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at "Bruner's Mill," in the City of Orangeburg, all the personal property belonging to the estate of the late John P. Bruner, and consisting in part of Saw Mill complete, Plaining Mill complete, two Engines, one 35 H. P. and one 25 H. P.; two Boilers, one 35 H. P. and one 25 H. P.; one Gang Edging Machine, three Timber Carts, two Two-Horse Wagons, one One-Horse Wagon, seven head of Mules, Shingle Machine, several lots of Lumber, &c., &c.

W. CALHOUN BRUNER, HENRY S. BRUNER, Administrators.

Orangeburg, S. C., Feb. 16, 1904.

Notice.

The State of South Carolina, County of Orangeburg, By Robert E. Copes, Esquire, Probate Judge.

Whereas, Grand Jurors made suit to me, to grant the Letters of Administration of the Estate of and effects of Lawrence Berry, deceased,

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and Creditors of the said Lawrence Berry, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Orangeburg, S. C., on March 2, 1904, next after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand, this 16th day of February, A. D. 1904.

ROBERT E. COPES, Judge of Probate.

Proclamation.

State of South Carolina, Executive Chamber.

Whereas information has been received at this department that on the tenth day of January, A. D. 1904, the barn and forage belonging to Mr. F. P. Langley, of Cameron, in the County of Orangeburg, was burned, and there being reason to believe that the burning was an act of incendiarism.

Now, therefore, I, D. C. Heyward, Governor of the State of South Carolina, in order that justice may be done and the majesty of the law maintained, do hereby order a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who committed said act of incendiarism.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at Columbia this sixth day of February, A. D. 1904, and in the 128th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

D. C. HEYWARD, Governor.

J. T. GANTT, Secretary of State.

Notice.

\$100 WILL BE GIVEN FOR A receipt of a remedy that will do more for stock than J. M. Way's Horse and Cattle Powders and Worm Tablets. It is a powerful remedy yet harmless and mild. It acts on the kidneys, purifies the blood; loosens up the hide, causes them to digest their food and rid them of worms, grubs and all other worst of different species that stock is plagued with. It tones and invigorates the animal, and causes them to gain in flesh from 2 to 4 pounds per day.

I advise all stock owners to keep a supply on hand and give it to their stock. There is no risk in doing so. It has been thoroughly tested and will do all I claim it to do.

Only 35c for the first ten day's treatment, and it costs very little after the first ten days to keep your stock in good condition.

This is an honest compound, composed of 9 different medicines. Some our forefathers used with great results, and other newly discovered remedies added; which makes it beyond a doubt the best on the market.

J. M. WAY, Mfg. and Sole Agent,

Market Street, Orangeburg, S. C.

Circuit Court Sale.

The State of South Carolina, County of Orangeburg, In Common Pleas.

The Saint Matthews Savings Bank, Plaintiff, against Polly Smith, Defendant.

By virtue of the judgment in the above entitled case, I will sell at public auction, at Orangeburg Courthouse, during the legal hours of sale, on the first Monday in March, 1904, the following described real estate:

All that certain lot or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Town of St. Matthews, in the County and State aforesaid, containing two acres, more or less, and bounded as follows:

North by lands formerly of P. B. Johnson, east by Church Street, south by lands of Polly Smith, and west by lands of James Robinson or Peter Samuel.

Terms: Cash, and purchaser or purchasers to pay for all papers and all taxes falling due after the day of sale; and in case the purchaser or purchasers fail to comply with the terms of sale, the said premises will be resold on the same terms and at the risk of the former purchaser or purchasers.

ROBERT E. COPES, Judge of Probate as Special Referee.

Circuit Court Sale.

The State of South Carolina, County of Orangeburg, In Common Pleas.

Geo. H. Cornelison, Plaintiff, against Josiah H. Smoak, Defendant.

By virtue of a judgment in the above entitled case I will sell at public auction, at Orangeburg Courthouse, during the legal hours of sale, on the first Monday in March, 1904, the following described real estate:

All that certain piece, parcel or lot of land, together with the three ten-acre houses and other improvements thereon, situate lying and being on Calhoun street, and fronting and measuring on said Calhoun street, fifty-five feet, and running back and measuring in depth two hundred feet, and measuring on the respective side lines two hundred feet, and bounded on the northeast by other lands of the said J. H. Smoak, on the south by said Calhoun street, on the southwest by lands of R. F. W. Harrison, and on the northwest by lands of J. P. Harley, the same being in the City and County of Orangeburg, in the State aforesaid.

Terms: Cash, and purchaser or purchasers to pay for all papers and all taxes falling due after the day of sale; and in case the purchaser or purchasers fail to comply with the terms of the sale, the said premises will be resold on the same or some subsequent sales day, on the same terms and at the risk of the former purchaser or purchasers.

ROBERT E. COPES, Judge of Probate as Special Referee.

Circuit Court Sale.

The State of South Carolina, County of Orangeburg, In Common Pleas.

Wanted. I TAKE THIS MEANS OF thanking the public for their kind assistance and consideration to me and my family in the recent fire, in which I lost all that I had. Contributions were generous and thoughtful, and had it not been for the kindness at the hands of a generous public, we would have suffered considerably. From the depths of a sincere heart for myself and family, I am very grateful.

Circuit Court Sale.

The State of South Carolina, County of Orangeburg, In Common Pleas.

Alexander C. Smith and Stonewall J. Smith, as administrators of Napoleon B. Smith, et al., Plaintiffs, against Wellington H. Smith, Samuel J. Smith, et al., Defendants.

By virtue of the judgment in the above entitled case, I will sell at public auction, at Orangeburg Courthouse, during the legal hours of sale, on the first Monday in March, 1904, the following described real estate:

All that certain piece, parcel or lot of land situate, lying and being in the Town of Ellmore, in the County of Orangeburg and State of South Carolina, fronting and measuring on Main street in said town thirty-five feet, more or less, and running back and measuring in depth, to an alley-way, one hundred and fifty feet, more or less, and measuring on the rear or back line on said alley-way, thirty-five feet, more or less, and bounded on the north by said Main street; on the east by lot of J. A. Bardin and sons; on the south by the said alley-way, and on the west by lands now or formerly of Mrs. Jessie D. Stokes.

Terms: Cash, purchaser or purchasers to pay for all papers and all taxes falling due after the day of sale; and in case the purchaser or purchasers fail to comply with the terms of sale, the said premises will be resold on the same or some subsequent sales day, on the same terms and at the risk of the former purchaser or purchasers.

ROBERT E. COPES, Judge of Probate as Special Referee.

Circuit Court Sale.

The State of South Carolina, County of Orangeburg, In Common Pleas.

D. J. Avinger, et al., Plaintiffs, against Elizabeth B. Avinger, Defendant.

By virtue of a judgment in the above entitled case